

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 103

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON CARLOS.
EAGLE THEATRE—CROWN OF THOMAS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—JOHN MICHAEL.
BOWERY THEATRE—SCOTLAND.
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
WALLACE'S THEATRE—MY AUNT DAVE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHERS.
HOLLER'S THEATRE—FREDERICKSON.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—SPARTANUS.
STINEWALL HALL—CONQUEST.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAN FROM AMERICA.
LUXINGTON AV. OPERA HOUSE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SACRIFICIUM.
LYCEUM THEATRE—CAMELID.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN FISHER.
PARISIAN VARIETIES—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—MUSICAL AND CIRCUS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and returning, carrying the regular edition of the Herald on the West as far as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or hazy and warmer.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and prices were as a rule lower. The chief decline was in the stocks of the Western Union, Delaware and Lackawanna and the Rock Island companies. Gold opened at 106½ and closed at 106¾, this strength being caused by the warlike news from Europe. Government bonds were a little higher. Money on call loaned at 3 per cent, and closed at 2½ per cent on call.

NOT ALL SPRING SHOOTERS ARE GREEN. See report of the spring opening at Creedmoor.

TAMMANY'S CALL TO HER BRAVES reads a great deal like a compilation from last fall's transparencies and banners.

AS THE PREPARATIONS for the Tweed disclosures progress there is a marked improvement in the demand for guide books and steamship tickets.

THE OYSTERMEN complain of the dumping of garbage near the oyster beds at the upper end of the East River. But think of what the oysters themselves must suffer!

THE SCANDAL TRAGEDY is still a mystery and promises to remain so, for the Italians who were suspected and too quickly discharged have shaken the dust of New York from their feet.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE DIME NOVEL has been unearthed in New York, and his recital of experiences will lessen the demand for a class of literature which never finds its way into the Sunday school library.

FROM OUR ARTICLE on "DISEASE" it appears that the favorable mortality reports which we have had of late are especially due to the kindness of Heaven, and not at all to our expensive and leisurely health board.

THE LIQUOR WAR cannot be avoided or postponed. Both sides have selected ground for opening demonstrations—the temperance men at a church and the liquor dealers at Albany. The preponderance of metal is in favor of the latter.

DELIGHTFUL though the profits of the Nicolson pavement contracts were there seems not to have been money enough for everybody concerned, and the legal proceedings alluded to in another column promise to explain where some of the receipts went.

IN THE CASE of the infamous fellow, "Garabaldi," sent to the Penitentiary some months ago for keeping one of the vilest of dens, the Court of Appeals shows mercy to those who most need and deserve it—namely, the people of New York. The ruffian will continue to reside upon Blackwell's Island during the full term of his sentence.

THE PECULIAR LOGICAL ASPECT of the case of Rev. Emory J. Haynes, who went from the Methodists over to the Baptists and was reordained by the latter, is ably presented in our columns to-day. If the methods followed in Mr. Haynes' case are to become precedents the question "Who shall marry us?" will become as puzzling as that other timely one, "Where shall we insure?"

THE WEATHER.—The storm on the Carolina coast has proved one of the most severe experienced there for many years. The damage at Charleston has been very great, partly due to the violent gale that prevailed and partly to the inundation of the city and suburbs by the high tides. Fortunately no loss of life has taken place on the land, but fears are entertained that much destruction of life and property may have occurred at sea. The storm centre has passed into the Atlantic, southward of Cape Hatteras, and will probably move northward along the Gulf Stream toward Newfoundland, where it will prove dangerous to ocean steamers and other vessels. Timely notice, however, will prevent disasters, as the movement of the storm will be somewhat slow. In the Northwest the depression already announced in the Herald presents a decided barometric fall, with high marginal winds and light rains. The highest pressure still continues over the lake region, where clear weather prevails. The temperature is higher than on Friday in nearly all the districts, having risen decidedly in the Southwest. The pressure is low on the Pacific coast, decreasing northward toward Oregon. Another storm centre may therefore be expected from that quarter. The Lower Mississippi has continued to rise, and is seven inches above the danger line at Cairo and only two feet below it at Vicksburg. The Lower Missouri has fallen. The Savannah has risen twelve and a half feet at Augusta and the Red River twelve inches at Shreveport. The weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or hazy and warmer.

The Impending War.

Panic on the Paris Bourse; great depression of securities in London; the unsettling of all values; increase in the prices of grain—such are the items of intelligence which indicate that the financial and commercial world has finally taken a real alarm at the war news. From St. Petersburg it is reported that appearances do not indicate immediate action; but it would be strange what appearances do not indicate action at that point. On the Pruth and at Tiflis it is, perhaps, otherwise. Russia may be more tranquil in her high places now than for many months past, since the war is brought about finally by the folly of her enemies and in circumstances in which she would have desired it should occur if she had contrived it altogether. She is prepared and is strong. Her enemy is blinded by fatuous faith in a power that does not exist, and help from England seems out of reach—reasons enough for Russia to be tranquil on the surface, though she may rejoice secretly.

England's relation to the war is important to us, and is a strange piece of contemporary history. Tories and liberals in the British Parliament are respectively denouncing each other as "responsible for the war," and in the lucid moments, when they manage to disregard for a few hours their party passions, they all denounce Russia as the real source of trouble; and in Russia, necessarily different views are held. Perhaps it is of no great moment who puts in the last drop that causes a full cup to run over, and a war whose occurrence sooner or later was in the nature of things can scarcely be laid to the door of those who blunder into furnishing the latest irritation. Reconsiderations as to who is to blame fill a chapter in the history of every war, and are to be noted as a sort of psychological evidence that some considerable part of the opinion of every people involuntarily recognizes that war is so far a shame to civilization that it is desirable to shift upon other shoulders the odium of having caused it. Upon this point the language of the Turkish note, which we print in our cable despatches, will furnish interesting material.

There is, however, one point of view in which it is of a certain consequence to party politics in England precisely how the war was made inevitable. There is a triumph often in averting for a year or two a war that it is recognized must come eventually. It is a victory to defeat your opponent who wants war at a certain period because he knows he will be ready for it then and you will not. In this diplomatic contest England has been beaten in the present crisis as she never was beaten before, and has launched upon her immediately a war that might have been deferred for some years yet and have fallen, perhaps, upon a year when the general attitude of European politics would have aided rather than weakened her cause. This is due to the ignorance, want of skill, bluster and bravado that have characterized the diplomacy of the government, and is, therefore, a heavy score laid up against them in the opinion of the country.

For a generation statesmen in Europe have foreseen the early fall of the Ottoman Empire; and from considerations of that possibility arose the inquiry, What would take its place? To whose advantage would that fall inure and what would be the new relation of powers the change would produce? From the time this inquiry became important all deliberations held, all treaties made, all concessions extorted, which pretended to be for the benefit of the Christians in Turkey in reality were regarded from the different capitals simply with reference to the advantage or disadvantage that each nation believed would result to itself from the disappearance of the Ottoman Empire from the map of Europe. Russia has consistently labored against the Ottoman Empire; but it must be fairly said that she as a Christian Power sustained the Christian people, and in that great particular her record was fair. England, which has always accused Russia of duplicity, has never cared to go deeply into the reasons why she, a Christian Power, has persistently supported the oppression and butchery of a Christian people. If we accept the English view that Russia never favored the Christians sincerely, but agitated their cause to help her own progress in the East, we may at least do England the justice to believe that she never sincerely loved the vile and barbarous Ottoman dominion that she has clasped to her bosom; but, intent to sustain her own cause in the countries where Russia threatened her, she was forced to use the Turks, and did her utmost to cherish and disseminate a good opinion of her tools. As between England and Russia, therefore, their respective relations to the difficulties in the Ottoman Empire have always been the cover to a great game for precedence in the East, and the unfavorable turn this game has now taken for England is due to the incapacity with which her case has been handled in this crisis.

Nobody in power in England seems to have taken into consideration the changes in international relations on the Continent made by the Franco-German war. Before that war France was rated one of the great Powers; but that war showed that with Germany united a standard was made measured by which France was but a third or fourth rate Power; and that gave morally the gauge of England's power for military operations in a continental war. In view of such a fact it became England to treat a threatened reopening of the Ottoman issue with the greatest discretion, simply because all should have known that any other treatment would induce war, and that a war which would demonstrate England's incapacity to take the field on a scale likely to be of consequence, with a million and a half men on the other side, would be a last blow to her prestige. But England acted in flagrant disregard to such considerations and as if everybody in her councils thought that the dial hands had been turned back a century to the days when the body of British troops that gave cohesion to the armies of Germany and Russia turned the scale of battles. Hence her mistaken rejection of the Berlin note; her indifference to the Bulgarian crimes; the bombastic speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner, made to "catch the ears of the groundlings;" in short, her

whole course of indiscreet and unwise diplomacy.

Turkey, it is said, counts upon discontents within Russian dominions; not upon her own strength, but upon things likely to weaken her enemy. Facts of this nature commonly "thunder in the index." They are never heard of after the declaration of war, for a great military nation does not trifle with internal sources of danger. Neither in the Caucasus nor in Poland, nor elsewhere outside the Ottoman lines, is there any help for Turkey, if it is not in England; while in Persia, that the Turks are said to count upon, there is, perhaps, more hope for Russia than for any one else, since the story of Captain Burnaby as to a Russian alliance is very likely to be true. People imagine Turkish resources in a vague way on paper; but resources of that sort do not fight. Admiral Porter is reported to count the Ottomans as forty millions of people. Half of this number is to be cut away at once for Egypt and the other African States that will seize the occasion to help, not the Sultan, but themselves; and of the remaining moiety one-quarter at least are Christian mynahs. All the imagined resources of the Empire will melt away in a similar proportion.

It cannot yet be said that England will be condemned to the humiliating attitude of viewing helplessly the destruction of the Power whose existence she has sustained at such great moral sacrifice out of regard to the supposed need of her material interests; yet it is not perceptible how England can take part in the war unless it shall become generalized throughout Europe; and that likelihood is not imminent. England has, it is true, intimated that she will fight to prevent the fall of Constantinople. But if Russia moves two hundred thousand men through Asia Minor to the shores of the Bosphorus the possibilities of saving Constantinople will have even in England a very different aspect from what they now present, while the slightest movement of England at the present time will develop the value of a Russian fleet on this side the ocean.

The Herald To-Day.

In publishing another quintuple sheet this morning we present to the public a further and striking evidence that a great newspaper can, by judicious management and attention to the wants of its patrons, attract to itself prosperity and success. It has ever been the policy of the Herald to offer to advertisers superior advantages. These have grown with the growth of the paper, and are to-day as much the measure of its greatness as are its wide and increasing circulation and popularity that of its success. The public will have its Herald, though a score of daily journals present themselves for a share of its support. Why this should be easily explained. The Herald's trade mark is justice to its customers. It never promises what it does not give; so the advertising and reading public are always certain of receiving what they pay for and expect. It treats all its patrons alike. Therefore there is no cause for dissatisfaction, as each one selects for himself or herself the exact amount of service that is desired. Every advertiser knows that the same care in classification and presentation is taken of the smallest as well as the largest advertisements; all are placed in their proper positions, where they can be readily found and read. A glance over our pages this morning shows over seventy-three columns of solid advertisements, containing thirty-five hundred and thirty-two separate notices, one hundred and forty-one more than on last Sunday, and forty-seven columns of interesting news collected from every quarter of the globe. To produce this quintuple Herald over one million ems of type, or about three million separate pieces, have been set up. Thirteen thousand pounds of metal have been used in casting the two hundred and sixty stereotype plates required for the presses. Such a paper must attract public support and be prosperous, because nothing is left undone and no expense is spared to make it attractive. In this respect the Herald has no rival in the world, and therefore enters into no competitions. It pursues its even course of prosperity secure in the favor of its million of readers and of the sagacious business public.

The Anti-Mormon Meeting at Salt Lake.

A bold and practical step has been taken by the Gentiles at Salt Lake City to crush, by a legislative blow, the monster of Mormonism in Utah Territory. Assembled in public meeting the law respecting citizens have passed resolutions in support of an amendment of the act of organization of Utah, which, if adopted and passed by Congress, will effectually destroy the most hideous institution that ever disgraced a civilized country. It is proposed that any persons practicing polygamy or bigamy shall be entirely disfranchised and cut off from any share in the affairs of the Territory; that they shall not be eligible to vote or hold any office of trust or emolument under the law, and shall be practically branded as criminals by their fellow men. The unanimous vote by which these resolutions were passed by the meeting shows how deeply interested are the friends of law, order and decency in uprooting Mormonism. The fact that the attack has been made in the very stronghold of Brigham Young gives additional significance to the movement and proves the sincerity of those making it. The anti-Mormon residents of Utah know that institution in all its revolting aspects. They measure its influence for evil by the unerring standard of experience. They recognize in it only a rule of treachery, blood and lust, unworthy of even the least civilized races, much less of men who claim a standing among the American people. We cannot, therefore, regard this action of the meeting at Salt Lake City as other than just and legitimate in its aims and objects. While the world is thrilled with horror at the barbarism of the Turks, and an outcry is raised for their expulsion from the assembly of civilized men, we cannot join our voices in the demand so long as other nations can point to Utah and the Mormons as they do to Bulgaria and the bashi-bazouks who revel in villages filled with the slaugh-

tered. Away, then, with this bestial, blasphemous and bloodstained congregation, which insults God in the midst of His grandest works and the noblest and grandest feelings of man under the flag of our Republic. Let Mormonism be extirpated from the land by the Samson of the law, even if its adherents should be buried beneath the ruins of its temples.

What Are You Going To Do About It?

If we are to believe the stories that are told us by our public officials we are living under one of the worst municipal systems that ever could be devised for the misgovernment of a city. Nobody is to blame for anything that goes wrong, and it is nobody's business to set anything right. Here are our streets in a most abominable condition of filth, although we have a department supposed to be clothed with power, and certainly supplied with money, to keep them clean. But the Police Commissioners declare that if they gather up the dirt and garbage they are not at liberty to get rid of it; that their men are arrested for dumping here, there and elsewhere, and that their appropriation is not sufficient for the work they have to do. The Mayor cannot discover what relief he can afford the people, although there is a sort of romance in existence to the effect that it is his duty to see all the laws properly enforced and administered. The Comptroller, who is supposed to be authorized to see that the city's money is all properly expended, is found to have no power to see that the street cleaning funds are used for the purpose of cleaning the streets. So we live on in disease breeding filth, and no one is to blame.

We insist that there must be incapacity somewhere or this miserable state of affairs would not exist. If we had an active, energetic, capable street cleaning department it would soon invent some way of getting rid of the garbage. But the Police Commissioners hesitate and waver over every plan that is proposed. Cremation affords the readiest, cheapest and surest road out of the difficulty. Furnaces, properly built and properly located, would last for years and burn up the foul garbage without creating a nuisance or injuring the public health. But the Commissioners shake their heads like so many old ladies and don't know about this burning business. Scows could be built self-dumping and propelled by steam to carry the refuse out to sea, but the Commissioners make an estimate of the cost and start back in alarm. Now, what are they going to do about it? The garbage must be got rid of, unless we want a plague in the city next summer. The people will absolutely refuse to permit the department to dump it in Little Hell Gate or anywhere else where it will carry disease and death into their families. The ashes and street dirt can be used for filling anywhere with profit and advantage, but the garbage positively must be disposed of. Household are compelled to separate the garbage from the ashes. The authorities should not be allowed to mix them together again in contravention of the law. We repeat, Messrs. Commissioners, you must display some energy and brains and give us some safe plan, by cremation or otherwise, of getting rid of the rotting, disease breeding garbage before the hot weather comes on, or the people will insist that every one of you be dumped into private life.

The New York Soldiers' Home.

Twelve years have passed since the war ended, yet New York has not provided a home for her infirm and disabled soldiers. Yet nearly half a million of men enlisted in the army from this State, numbers of whom returned as wrecks, having given to their country almost everything but life. Five hundred veteran soldiers now lie in our county almshouses, like paupers, obtaining from public charity that subsistence which they are entitled by their services to claim as a right. Fifteen hundred others are scattered among the four national homes; but not to a single soldier has this great Commonwealth paid its debt of gratitude and honor.

This discredit to New York should be removed, and steps have been taken by a number of prominent citizens to build a soldiers' home during the present year. A farm has been purchased at Bath, in Steuben county, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and a building large enough to accommodate about four hundred and fifty men will be erected. To complete this work eighty thousand dollars are needed, and there should be no trouble in raising that sum at once, on any plan that may be selected. A public meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, at which the Hon. Noah Davis will preside, and addresses will be made by Governor Dix, the Hon. John R. Brady and other gentlemen. The gathering will be a brilliant one, as all of the professions will be represented, and many of the veterans of the war will appear in full uniform. All who are proud of the record of New York should not fail to give this meeting their support and make the enterprise a success.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

In the course of theological discussions to-day Mr. Hepworth will set forth the reasons why we believe in the Bible, while Mr. Frothingham discusses the Bible doctrine of the fall of man and the irregularities in human conditions, and Mr. Newton presents a natural view of the life to come, and Mr. Alger inquires whether the doctrine of eternal damnation can possibly be true and whether God's messages to men are real or merely figurative. But if there be no eternal damnation the heathen are safe enough, and the recent discussion of their future condition by the Baptist ministers of this city and the review of that discussion to-day by Mr. McCarthy is so much wasted, though it may be for the time interesting talk. A relation that is too often forgotten or wholly ignored by Christians—namely, the relation of temporal prosperity to love and labor for the Church—will be presented as a timely theme by Mr. Herr, and the weakening influence of covetousness and holding back from the Lord His due will be ably set forth by Dr. Westcott. The conditions of successful Christian effort are few and well defined. They will be stated by Mr. Hall to-day, while Mr.

Seales shows how every man is building up a character and a future life for himself. Dr. Fulton is terribly afraid that the nation's trust—the freedmen—will be betrayed by the President's Southern policy, and hence he will sound the warning note to-day and demonstrate that a manly Christianity is the only hope of the future. Dr. Talmage is going into the housekeeping business, and to-day will address housekeepers.

Our London and Paris Cable Letters.

The two capitals are so much absorbed in the tremendous possibilities of the coming war that, although our budgets of lighter topics are well packed, they naturally recede into the background. As man, however, is a complex animal, and is seldom so much occupied with one thought as to exclude access to others wholly different for any length of time, our readers, after satisfying themselves that the Danube is not on fire and that John Bull is not going Russia with a Golden Horn, will turn with pleasure to the stories of operatic, dramatic and artistic doings which our letters furnish. Our statesmen may even find consolation in the thought that members of the British House of Commons sometimes forget themselves in and about the legislative halls. Our Irish fellow citizens may drop a tear over their brethren in British dungeons. Ladies may look forward to walking on Fifth Avenue in dresses of delightful tints made out of spun glass. Should the daring statement in this direction be verified, it is to be hoped that our belles, whose forms are so perfect, will not endanger their proportions by being tempted into blue glass bodices. To our blue stockings, however, this does not refer. Miss Susan B. Anthony, for instance, might fairly surprise her more adipose sisters if she was to go about in the sunlight for a week or two in a blue glass petticoat. Poor Gounod! The Parisian critics have pursued him with more scorching fires than Anna Dickinson had to complain of. He has, it seems, captured his melodies from Mozart, Mehl and others less known to fame. He will be lucky if "Cinq Mars" is let out of Paris with enough musical habiliments of his own to save him from arrest by the police. American beef, it seems, does not go to England in quantities sufficient to affect the price of mutton in that country to any great extent—a state of things which our cattle people should at once remedy. With other matters, too numerous to detail, we commit the letters to our readers.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sacramento has fever and ague.
Delaware shad, broiled—m-m-m.
All branches of trade in Scotland are depressed.
Some farmers are using the hoe press and some the bullock.Gentle spring has come. Peas caress the lamb and man lams the peas.
Ex-President Lerdo and suits left the city last evening for Washington.

The superstition is that if you pull daffodils too early there will be no daffs.

Wade Hampton wears a cabbage leaf in his boots for fear he might get sunstroke.

At the Southern ice factories beautiful wreaths of flowers are artistically frozen into the centre of blocks of ice of any desired size.

The most eloquent man we ever saw was Wendell Phillips standing on State street while an Italian put a grill of hot peanuts in the tail pocket of his steel pen coat.

The Rochester Democrat thinks it real mean for the New York weeklies to steal their paragraphs from the dailies of the country. Spring the copyright on them some day and sue them.

A great many young girls from the suburbs come to school in New York, and a large majority of them are attended by young fellows and old who play sweet to them and drive studies out of their heads.

The Evening Telegram has poetry again—
Some little dogs delight to bite,
For 'tis their nature so;
But little Spitz alone has fits,
Likewise the hydropic.

If a man keeps an animal which he knows is dangerous he is liable for any damages which that animal may cause. Would the owner of a Spitz dog be subject to indictment for manslaughter in a case of hydrophobia?

A gentleman at Abingdon, Va., has a pet fish. He has kept it in a spring for five years and can go and call it up at any time. It eats from his hand and shows a marked liking for its keeper. It is a black perch twenty inches long.

A young fourth-venue-car colored waiter in a Madison avenue house recently announced himself as the "sneeshin" of the place, and his master was so happy that he immediately bought a chubsk and tore up an old tippet to make a turban.

Probably the sublimest spectacle that Wagner ever saw in his maddest dream was a beautiful lady, dressed all in snowy white, with nutbrown hair falling in a cascade down her back, in the middle of the night trying to smuggle her husband's best razor so as to cut her corns.

Birds killed on the Western prairies, packed closely with paper in barrels, and without any freezing or other artificial process of preservation, now go regularly to London, and are sold and eaten in the dining rooms of London and the West side by side with the much more expensive partridges and fowls which are reared in England.

Burlington Housekeeper.—"When a San Francisco gets to be immensely wealthy he builds a palace of a stable, with marble halls, Brussels carpets, and hot and cold water in every stall; a Chicago millionaire builds a hotel nine stories high; a New Yorker builds a hospital; a Bostonian builds a college, and a Burlington man builds another bay window to his house and paints his front fence."

"Inquirer."—Parson Newman, so frequently mentioned in American papers, is a clerical politician who belonged to the Grant crowd and wielded considerable power. Father Newman is Dr. John Henry Newman, formerly of the Church of England, but for many years belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. His books are religious, but the style is a model for even laymen who wish to learn the secrets of elegant English.

Here is a bit of description from the Italy of a month ago.—"La Contessa goes home to her palazzo at Carignano, where banquets roses are blooming against the wall, and pink and white fruit blossoms in the villa, while a purple Judas tree is a flower before the house. And the Signor Giordano goes home to the flat at Castelletto, where, though it is five stories high, flowers still bloom upon the terrace and over the pergola, for winter is past, and we are in spring time."

Lord Charles Beresford has shown us that you may launch, out of a sort of frame, from the deck of a vessel, a torpedo which will sink to any depth in the water that it may be thought best to decide upon, from one foot to thirty feet, and then move on at a rate of twenty knots an hour for half a thousand yards—more than half a mile—toward the ship for which she is designed, and on contact knock a hole in her bottom or an area of seventy square feet—say, for instance, to give distinctness to the conception, a hole of eight feet one way and nine feet the other way.

LONDON FOREBODINGS.

The Last Hopes of Peace Disappear in the East.

RISE OF THE WAR GODS.

Has Russia Secured Germany's Neutrality?

TURKEY'S DIGNIFIED DEFIANCE.

The Protocol Flung Back in the Face of Europe.

Von Moltke on the Turks—The Montenegrin, Bosnian and Albanian Revolt.

FILIBUSTERING IRISH MEMBERS.

Denunciation of the Treatment of Irish Political Prisoners.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC DOINGS.

Two Royal Authors—American Beef—Weston's New Challenge.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 14, 1877.

So far as the latest information can be weighed, no declaration of war has yet been made by Russia; but all hopes of preserving peace in the East are given to the winds. No further steps have been taken in that direction by the British government, it apparently being thought useless. There has been a panic on the London Exchange to-day, resulting in a fall of consols. The temper of the Porte in its circular note will account for Earl Derby's hopeless utterance in Parliament, for was not the protocol in its final shape his work? Then to see Turkey, which His Lordship had so exerted himself to have spared, knock over the pail of diplomatic oil which was to smooth the troubled waters was too much for the limited quantity of human nature he possesses. Indeed, none of the Powers have signalled themselves by further efforts for the prevention of war, although Austria may make a final endeavor.

THE COURSE OF RUSSIA.

The Herald correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that it is daily expected there that the Czar will issue a manifesto declaring that Turkey's reply to the protocol is an affront to the Russian people.

Prince Gortschakoff is preparing a circular assuring the Powers that Russia intends to make no conquests, but is merely bent on forcing Turkey to execute the desired reforms in the treatment of the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

WHEN WAR WILL BE DECLARED.

His Majesty the Czar Alexander goes to Kichenef next week, the present headquarters of the Army of the Pruth. His arrival there will probably be marked by the formal declaration of war. Of course a few days remain for Peace to flutter her wings before dropping to earth, but there is no indication of any heavenly airs to favor her pinions. Russia, before taking the field, must observe several formalities. She must address a note to the Powers, recall her embassy from Constantinople and her consuls from all parts of the Turkish Empire, and put Russian subjects in Turkey under the protection of other embassies.

THE TURKISH NOTE.

Here let me give you the main points of the Turkish note, which may be said to have precipitated the present condition of affairs. As will be seen, it uses very strong language. It first addresses itself to answering Count Schouvaloff's declaration affixed to the protocol, which was as follows:—

THE MOSCOW WARNING.

If peace with Montenegro is concluded, and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament, to which His Majesty the Emperor would also, on his part, consent. If massacres similar to those which have stained Bulgaria with blood take place this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of demobilization.

This declaration it divides into five points, which it answers *seriatim*.

THE MOSLEM REPLY.

In reply to the declaration of His Excellency the Russian Ambassador, the Sublime Porte on its side notifies to the signatory Powers the following declaration:—

1. Adopting toward Montenegro the same line of conduct which brought about the pacification of Servia, the Sublime Porte spontaneously informed the Prince two months ago that it would spare no effort to arrive at an understanding with him even at the price of certain sacrifices. Considering Montenegro as an integral part of Ottoman territory, the Porte proposed a rectification of the line of demarcation which seemed to advantage to Montenegro, and it henceforth depends entirely upon the moderate counsels which the Porte hopes will prevail at Cetinje whether this affair may be considered as terminated.

2. The Imperial government is prepared to apply all the promised reforms, but these reforms, in conformity with the fundamental provision of our constitution, cannot have a special or exclusive character, and it is in this spirit that the Imperial government, in its full and entire liberty, will continue to apply its instructions.

3. The Imperial government is ready to replace its armies on a peace footing as soon as it shall see the Russian government take measures to the same end. The armaments of Turkey have an exclusively defensive character, and the relations of friendship and esteem which unite the two Empires inspire the hope that the St. Petersburg Caline will not alone in Europe persist in the idea that the Christian populations in Turkey are exposed to such dangers from their own government that it is necessary to accumulate against a neighboring friendly State all the means of invasion and destruction.

4. With regard to the disturbances which might break out in Turkey and stop the demobilization of the Russian army, the Imperial government which repels the injurious terms in which this question has been expressed, believes that Europe is convinced that the disturbances were due to foreign instigation, and that the Imperial government could not be held responsible for them, and that consequently the Russian government would not be justified in